FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT ALFONSIN CONCLUDES 9-DAY TOUR

Stops Over in Spain

For Madrid coverage of the brief stopover visit to Spain by President Raul Alfonsin and his meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 4 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns, Comments on Trip

PY021410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin returned today to the country at the end of a 9-day tour through several countries including Brazil, Kenya, India, Greece, and Spain, during which he held talks on disarmament.

The Argentine president, who arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 0150 aboard an Argentine Air Force Boeing was welcomed at the airport by Vice President Victor Martinez, who has been in charge of the national executive branch, and six cabinet ministers. Later, in the presence of the government notary, President Alfonsin reassumed his presidential powers in a brief ceremony held at the airport's VIP hall, after which he granted a brief press conference.

Alfonsin stated on the occasion: "I am fully satisfied by everything achieved on the tour." Visibly tired after the lengthy trip, Alfonsin stated that during the meetings with the heads of state of the Group of Six, "We strengthened bilateral relations, especially with India and Greece," but above all, "the subject which led us to those meetings is the most important of all."

"During the meetings in New Delhi and Athens, we continuously stressed the fact that the struggle for disarmament is shared by the whole world and is above any ideological considerations," he stated. On reiterating the position expressed at the meetings in India and Greece, the Argentine president stated: "We must be participants in an action aimed at limiting the nuclear arms race."

SENATOR VIEWS TRUST ARRANGEMENT FOR FALKLANDS

PY030043 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2352 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (NA) -- Radical Civic Union Senator Antonio Berhongaray today said that the government of President Raul Alfonsin "could even accept" the possibility of agreeing with some leasing or trust system [arrendamiento o fideicomiso] for the Malvinas in exchange for prior recognition by Great Britain of Argentine sovereignty over the islands. Berhongaray also said that an important sector of the British Parliament, even Conservative MP's such as Keith Best, would be "willing to talk about the Malvinas issue with an open agenda because they believe that some kind of understanding should be reached with Buenos Aires."

In statements made at Ezeiza International Airport, Berhongaray, who accompanied Alfonsin on his tour to Kenya, India, Greece, and Spain, recalled that the possibility of leasing the Malvinas is an issue "that we already discussed with British legislators who visited the country in 1984."

"Leasing is one of the alternatives we do not discard and we can even accept it as a first stage because it means the transfer of sovereignty; they give us sovereignty and we then draw up a lease or trust," said the senator who presides over the Senate Defense Committee.

The senator pointed out the need "to create a climate of opinion in Great Britain" supporting negotiations with Argentina because they (the British) know that taxpayers will refuse to continue paying taxes to maintain the Malvinas at a cost of about $1.2 billion a year."

UK'S MI-5 BLAMED FOR REPORTS ON ARMS PURCHASES

PY011851 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- A reliable Defence Ministry source yesterday blamed British intelligence services for recent reports claiming Argentina was making further purchases of arms.

The source said it was the British MI-5 secret service which had spread the false reports as recent deliveries of arms only covered orders placed as far back as 1982 and even earlier.

Since that time, he said, no arms purchases had been made and the only new programme in force was the Air Force's plan to improve the refuelling of aircraft in flight systems which had proved inefficient during the Malvinas war, the source added.

"All the rest is ancient history such as the naval programme which dates from the government of (former President Juan) Peron," the source added.

The source said next month the Defence Ministry will submit a draft bill to the executive branch to set up an autonomous corporation which would group all factories and firms under the Armed Forces and the ministry itself, including Fabricaciones Militares (FM). This would centralize purchases for all branches of the Armed Forces and allow long-term contracts to be signed with arms manufacturers which would include the design of new arms and technological development, the sources said.

MAIL SLOWDOWN ENDS; AUTO WORKERS TO STRIKE

PY031950 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Feb 85 p 9

[Text] The postal workers union and Encotel [National Enterprise for Mail and Telegraph] have reached an agreement on basic wage increases, it was announced yesterday by Encotel Administrator Ignacio Ortiz. The official explained different percentages were applied to the 20 categories, the lowest wage now being $a22,419 [pesos] and the highest $a155,224 [pesos]. Some 346 million pesos in treasury funds are to be allocated for the increases, he said. Ortiz also emphasized that the go-slow was definitely lifted on January 18, and the seven million letters still held up would be distributed during the coming week by Encotel personnel doing overtime. Postal union leaders Ramon Baldassini and Oscar Ciaba said they did not consider the increases as "an updating of wages" but as "emergency wages."

Meanwhile, the auto workers union SMATA [Trade Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transportation Workers] confirmed their members would go on strike on Februrary 7 in order to have their wages brought back into line with cost-of-living increases. Union Secretary Roque di Caprio stated the strike action was decided after a break-down in talks "which lasted over 120 days," when the car agency (Acara) and workshop (Faatra) companies would not grant their employees wage parity with car factory workers.

COB ANNOUNCES 24-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE

PY020159 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the top Bolivian labor organization, has called a 24-hour strike to demand the fulfillment of the arbitration decision adopted in favor of Bolivian factory workers. The strike will be enforced as of 0000 4 February in keeping with the conclusions issued by the COB Executive Committee that met this afternoon.

Walter Delgadillo, one of the top COB leaders, supplied the following information to Panamericana:

[Begin recording] The COB meeting on 30 January discussed the extent of the conflict affecting factory workers, who demand the enforcement of the arbitration decision adopted on 3 November 1984, and problems affecting other labor sectors. At the time, the COB decided to be on the alert to try and achieve a favorable solution in keeping with the established laws.

The COB Executive Committee has decided:

1. To call a 24-hour strike as of 0000 4 February to demand the fulfillment of the arbitration decision in favor of factory workers and demand the enforcement of the Constitution and national laws in general.

2. The national mass media and emergency services that are normally exempted will be exempt from this strike.

3. Regional and department labor confederations hereby are entrusted with the fulfillment of this 24-hour strike. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER CONCERNED ABOUT STRIKES

PY032359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2252 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] La Paz, 3 Feb (TELAM-REUTER) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration has ordered that all Armed Forces vehicles be placed at the service of the people as of tomorrow in order to counteract both the strike of public transportation workers and the general 24-hour strike which the labor unions have ordered.

Owners of taxicabs, buses, and trucks yesterday pulled their vehicles off the streets when the people refused to pay a 380-percent increase in fares. The increase, ordered without any government authorization, was made in order to cope with inflation which has reached approximately 2,100 percent annually.

General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, which have staged on the average one coup d'etat per year since the nation gained its independence, told the journalists and the people that the military officers are watching the sundry strikes with true concern.

"It seems that common sense, calm, and faith have been lost, and the worst of it all is that no one is doing anything to come up with solutions," the general said.

The Association of Private Banks has announced that the 9-day strike launched to pressure the government into guaranteeing the security of their executives will continue tomorrow.

This strike, lifted briefly last week on instructions from the Central Bank, was staged after a group of workers took as hostages 150 industrialists and held them for 3 days because of a disagreement over a 200-percent salary hike.

The businessmen have appealed to the Supreme Court to declare the government decree granting the salary hike null and void and certain officials of the high court have indicated that it might issue a ruling tomorrow.

PRIVATE BANKS OPEN 31 JAN, CLOSED 1 FEB

PY011350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The private banks yesterday afternoon reopened to serve the public but, according to a communique, in view of the persistence of an environment of intimidation and blackmail on the part of union organizations, the banks again suspended operations as of today.

This information, which was published on the front page of the daily PRESENCIA, says: The resumption of banking operations was decided after a meeting of officials of the Bolivian Central Bank with officials of the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions, Asoban, in order not to cause any more inconvenience to the public and to facilitate a new dialogue between management and bank workers over the salary issue.

After the banks reopened, a large number of people flooded them and additional windows were opened to assist the people. However, Asoban decided to renew the business strike due to the, quote, violations, unquote, on the part of the Bank Workers Confederation which made a commitment not to exert pressure while negotiations continue. Asoban reported that the employees of the mortgage, commercial, and royal banks did not resume work as instructed by union leaders.

The communique released by Asoban says that the persistence of an environment of intimidation and blackmail on the part of union organizations eliminates any possibility of dialogue. The communique points out that the closure of the banks will be in effect until the pressures end and the government provides security.

NEVES ON GOALS OF ADMINISTRATION, OTHER ISSUES

PM011151 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Jan 85 p 12

[Interview with President-elect Tancredo Neves by Inmaculada C. Mardones in Lisbon on 29 January]

[Excerpts] Lisbon -- Question: During your election campaign you frequently mentioned Spain as a model of peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy. How can it be compared to Brazil's situation?

Answer: The Spanish people have shown us a new kind of political experience through the major national accords. Although all government action is based on the citizens' consensus, usually expressed through parliament, there are unquestionably some situations, such as the rebuilding of institutions, in which other methods prove much more effective. This has been the case with the national pacts, from the Moncloa pact signed in 1977 to the recent Economic and Social Accord, which became effective on 1 January this year. Although our conditions are very different, we have a very similar historical situation. Spain's accords are helpful to us not in their provisions but in their negotiating strategies.

Question: Brazil has just been through 20 years of dictatorship, one of the effects of which has been the destruction of its political and trade union organizations. Is this a drawback when it comes to seeking representative interlocutors with whom to negotiate, as you apparently intend? Brazil lacks strong employers organizations and trade unions: How will this be resolved?

Answer: It is not true that all Brazil's political and social organizations have been destroyed. They survived during the harshest years of the military government, displaying tenacious capacity to resist. Therefore there is now no lack of legitimate interlocutors for negotiations, whether political or trade union leaders.

Question: The economic situation which you inherit includes a foreign debt of $100 billion, one of the largest in the world. Is its renegotiation a priority aim, or are there other more urgent matters to be settled?

Answer: Obviously the foreign debt issue is a priority, but it is not the main one. Our first commitment is to settle other, much more pressing debts, such as the debt to our own people. Without neglecting our external obligations, we are going to devote a much greater effort to job creation and agricultural production so as to provide the Brazilian people with a decent living. In doing so we will produce resources to settle our foreign debts. A people without work and without decent living conditions cannot repay the debts, necessary or not, accumulated on their behalf.

Question: Although South America, with the exception of Chile and Paraguay, has acceded to democracy and relative stability, a normalization in Central America still remains to be achieved. What is your view on this problem, and what solution do you see to the present situation?

Answer: As far as Central America is concerned, Brazil's position will not change. We are and will remain vigorously opposed to intervention in any state's internal affairs. We support the Contadora Group and will not spare our efforts to achieve peace and political stability in the region.

Question: Do you plan to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba?

Answer: Brazil has a great deal of respect for the Cuban people's culture. We have affectionate ties with that people, but diplomatic relations are inadvisable at the moment for security reasons.

NEVES OUTLINES OBJECTIVES OF U.S. VISIT

PY010022 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Jan 85 p 8

[By special correspondent Jorge Bastos Moreno]

[Text] Lisbon -- Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves yesterday told a group of journalists that he will discharge "a delicate mission" in the United States, beginning today. He will review with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz the problems and divergences between the two countries. Even though he has no appointment to talk with IMF officials, Tancredo Neves said he would not refuse to talk with the managing director of the IMF, Jacques Larosier, if he wants to meet. However, Neves said he has information that the IMF managing director will not be in the United States during his 3-day visit. According to diplomatic advisers accompanying him, Tancredo Neves does not have a set agenda for his talks with U.S. Government authorities. As he has done throughout this foreign tour, Neves will stress that he is only the Brazilian president-elect, to prevent the officials he talks with and the current Brazilian Government from construing his visit as an attempt to discuss questions related to negotiations now under way between the two countries. According to diplomatic sources, Neves does not expect any conclusive results from his visit to Washington, except to drive home the idea and the outlines of the dialogue he wants to maintain with the U.S. Government; that is, a frank, cordial, and high-minded dialogue with his head held high. Neves said that he is satisfied with the international reactions to the interviews he has granted, most of them in the form of a "message" to Brazil's principal creditors. In the view of the Brazilian president-elect, it is important that the international financial community realize that as of 15 March, Brazil will conduct its negotiations at the government-to-government level, leaving the technical and bureaucratic questions to the official financial institutions. According to diplomats, Neves does not want to create any embarrassment for the U.S. Government by presenting himself as a Third World leader. Both the Brazilian president-elect and the Brazilian diplomatic representatives dislike that style of self-introduction.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS REAGAN, SHULTZ, WEINBERGER

PY011640 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] President-elect Tancredo Neves went to the White House to discuss subjects related to the foreign debt, interest rates, and protectionist measures. Tancredo Neves' meeting with President Ronald Reagan took place this morning and lasted just over 1 hour. Before lunch Tancredo Neves will hold a press conference with U.S. media, during which he will disclose the matters discussed with President Reagan. This morning, beginning his official stay in Washington, the Brazilian president-elect had breakfast at the Brazilian Embassy with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Tancredo then met with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge. Today Tancredo will hold another meeting with George Shultz and will pay a visit to the OAS headquarters. On Sunday he will leave for Mexico, where he will hold talks with President Miguel de la Madrid. Bilateral issues and the world situation will be the main subjects of discussions by the two heads of state. On Tuesday, 5 February, a direct flight will take Tancredo to Buenos Aires, where he will hold talks with President Raul Alfonsin.

DECREE EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 3 MONTHS

PY021305 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The state of siege has been extended for 3 months, according to an Interior Ministry decree published today in the official gazette. The decree is signed by President Pinochet and his chief of cabinet.

APPOINTMENT OF UN RIGHTS OBSERVER OPPOSED

PY021402 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that Chile does not accept special observers, because it is a discriminatory policy. News agencies have reported the appointment of the Costa Rican Fernando Volio Jimenez as the new special UN observer for human rights in Chile. Former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Volio replaces the Mauritian judge (Rasiumer Lala) in the delicate post. The Chilean foreign minister said that the same position of not allowing any discrimination against our country will be maintained.

COLOMBIA TO PROMOTE RAPPROCHEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

PY011310 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Patricia Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] Good afternoon. During the meeting of foreign and finance ministers from 11 Latin American countries that is to take place 7-9 February in Dominican Republic, Colombia will promote a new rapprochement between Chile and Bolivia.

This information was confirmed today by Colombian Ambassador to Chile Vicente Borrero Restrepo at the end of a ceremony in which the Colombian military attache in Chile, Colonel Avelino Perilla, who will soon leave his post, was decorated.

Ambassador Borrero Restrepo stated that patience and tolerance are the virtues that should prevail in a case like this. [Sentence indistinct] We are not mediators. We feel that this is a problem between two neighboring countries and it should be resolved between themselves. We are just the hosts, Borrero Restrepo stated.

QUE PASA INTERVIEW WITH FORMER OAS ENVOY MADARIAGA

PY311610 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 17-23 Jan 85 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Monica Madariaga, ambassador to OAS, answering written questions submitted by Mariana Gutierrez in Washington -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Gutierrez] You once said that international posts are "consolation prizes for distinguished service." Then, why did you accept the appointment as Chilean ambassador to the OAS?

[Madariaga] Because the president insisted. My remaining in Chile was not very well liked.

[Gutierrez] What is the limit of your loyalty to the president?

[Madariaga] My limit is Chile.

[Gutierrez] How is the Chilean situation looked upon from abroad?

[Madariaga] I do not like it at all.

[Gutierrez] What do you believe is the key to social understanding in the country? What concrete steps should be taken by the government and the opposition?

[Madariaga] The key lies in two basic and fundamental concepts: a) understanding for opposite positions, forcing officials to give up their "messianic" attitudes; and b) generosity on the part of the government. The government and the oppositon should seek the best formula for governing the country; both sides should put aside their personal attitudes, arrogance, and personal ambitions. I repeat, both sides. In any case, I believe that the "side" that must make the greatest effort is, by its own nature, the government.

[Gutierrez] What do you believe are the basic reasons for criticism by some church sectors?

[Madariaga] First of all, the criticisms respond to a Christian concept of man and society. Second, human rights must be safeguarded in a different manner. Finally, there are people interested in causing a split between the government and the church.

[Gutierrez] What do human rights mean to you?

[Madariaga] Human rights are everything concerning man as a rational being with spirituality and freedom, before they were recognized by law. Human rights are any legitimate hope of full development, either at the level of public liberties, education, economy, justice, or social life.

[Gutierrez] What would you say to an unemployed person who bangs empty pots in protest?

[Madariaga] That I understand him. That from my position of authority I am making all efforts to seek a solution to his problem, and that of his family, his children.... And I say this because as an official I am, indeed, doing so (otherwise, I would prefer to remain silent...perhaps resign...?)

5.9 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH REPORTED IN 1984

PY021255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The goals established in the 3-year program have been met satisfactorily in all sectors. This statement was made by Economy Under Secretary Jorge Valenzuela Duran after a meeting today with various secretaries and coworkers, during which they assessed the results of the 3-year program.

The fishery sector [words indistinct] grew by 12.6 percent, a really spectacular figure, Valenzuela said, adding that the figure is very important, taking into account the havoc wreaked by the so-called El Nino current along the Chilean coast. Mining grew by 3.9 percent, [word indistinct] by 6.7 percent, industry by 10.3 percent, construction by 5 percent, transportation by 5.4 percent, commerce by 3.5 percent, electricity, gas, and water by 7 percent, and services by 4.8 percent.

Valenzuela concluded by saying that the Chilean economy had an overall growth of 5.9 percent last year.

CARABINEROS RAID RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETING

PY311400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1224 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Santiago, 31 Jan (EFE) -- Writer Jose Donoso, his wife, and a group of approximately 25 people were arrested in Castro city around 2330 (0230 GMT) on 30 January when they were attending an unauthorized meeting. Donoso and his wife are spending their summer holidays on the main island of the Chiloe Archipelago, some 1,100 km south of Santiago, where they attended a meeting organized by the People's Rights Commission [Comission de Derechos del Pueblo -- CODEPU] as observers.

Carabineros raided the gathering while the Andino Altura group were signing and arrested the members of the musical groups as well as approximately half the observers.

A relative of the author has informed EFE, from Castro city, that in the early morning Donoso and his wife continued to be held under arrest and that the Castro Human Rights Commission had filed the corresponding habeas corpus writ in favor of the Donoso couple and the rest of the people involved in this incident.

Detainees Released

PY011115 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Report from Radio Estrella del Mar, Chileoe Island]

[Excerpt] Writer Jose Donoso, his wife Maria Pilar Serrano, journalist and writer Felisa Cardenas, and Mediel Munoz, Patricia (Smauch), Sonia Vera Gallardo, and Sonia Cate Villan were released this afternoon at 1430 by order of the Interior Ministry.

All these persons were detained by Carabineros yesterday when they were taking part in a cultural act in support of some professors from the city of Castro who had been banished and later released on 28 December 1984.

RIGHTS GROUP CONDEMNS 'REEDUCATION' OF ARRESTED

PY010202 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] In a communique released to the media today, the Chilean Human Rights Committee, presided over by lawyer Jaime Castillo Velasco, has termed the latest Interior Ministry declarations on the persons banished to Pisagua as very serious.

The document says that the government has used the state of siege to arrest people without any legal procedures or without accusing them of being politically dangerous in order to submit them to reeducation and training methods with unknown objectives.

The government's procedures violate Articles 1 through 13, particularly No 6, of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights by virtue of which every individual has the right to be recognized as a human being with legal rights.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS LAW ON EXTRADITION

PA012243 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota -- The government has been left fully empowered to authorize the extradition of Colombians wanted by foreign judges, but it does not have the authority to turn over Colombian nationals accused of political crimes.

The Supreme Court has upheld Article 17 of the Colombian Penal Code, which covers extradition. The turnover of persons wanted by foreign authorities will be carried out on the basis of public treaties or in accordance with penal procedures if no international agreements have been signed on the subject.

With one dissenting vote, that of Justice Alvaro Luna Gomez, a perpetual court opponent of extraditing Colombians, the Supreme Court left the article as it appears in the Penal Code, that is, unchanged. The obligation [to extradite Colombians] was challenged by Diego Humberto Cordova Cordova.

The court disagreed with the opinion of Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez, who had asked that the article be declared unconstitutional.

The ruling left unchanged the government's powers to grant or deny extradition in accordance with public treaties signed in that regard or, in the absence of such treaties, pursuant to Colombia's penal laws.

GUERRILLAS URGED TO RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE

PA011641 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota -- The government has demanded that guerrilla groups rejoin civilian life once and for all, and has expressed its confidence that they will make this decision prior to the 1986 elections. The demand came from Government Minister Jaime Castro, who said that the peace policy promoted by President Belisario Betancur necessitates a serious and clear pronouncement from the armed groups.

The minister recalled that certain subversive groups have voiced their decision to participate actively in politics and fully exercise their civic rights. The minister exhorted those armed groups still outside the peace process to suspend their guerrilla activities to facilitate consolidation of the peace process sponsored by the government. No one, either on a personal or collective basis, can accept the pardon and anonymity authorized by our legal system while believing that he can also indefinitely receive the support of an armed group, the government minister asserted.

FARC ENDORSES TRUCE, ACCUSES ELN OF CRIMES

PA032015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0131 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota, 1 Feb (EFE) -- The revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) asserted today that it is faithfully fulfilling the truce agreed to last March and accused the Army of National Liberation (ELN) of committing crimes in its name.

In a communique released in the past few hours in Arauca, in the eastern part of the country, the FARC, which signed a truce and cease-fire with President Belisario Betancur's government on 28 March 1984 which was implemented 2 months later, claims that "we are faithfully fulfilling the agreements."

The oldest and largest guerrilla organization in Colombia, with 27 fronts and more than 9,000 men throughout the country, reiterated that it was not involved in an attack on an Armed Forces truck in the township of Saravena in Arauca a few weeks ago and said that "the Domingo Lain front of the ELN must turn over the persons responsible."

The communique signed by the "Guadalupe Salcedo" command of the FARC tells the "people of Saravena and the region of the Sarare that we do not stage actions against members of the popular masses." It added that "we cannot agree with the cowardly and heinous murders of peasants which you (the ELN) are committing in our name."

The FARC insisted that "we are not assassins, and we reject the bloodly label being given us for crimes we have not committed." It added that "none of our men who are active in the Intendancy of Arauca is engaged in drug trafficking."

In view of the charges by the "Domingo Lain" group of the ELN, the FARC challenged this front to "prove the FARC's connection with drug trafficking, which that group has charged."

Also, the XIII Front of Huila, a department in southern Colombia, said that "none of the violent actions in the region has been staged or promoted by members of our organization."

In a message to the government of Huila, the organization blames common criminals or paramilitary groups who are attempting to thwart the peace process "for the acts of violence."

"We are concerned," they state in their letter to the governor, "about the recent deaths of peasants and the constant provocations, which on 31 January sought to destroy one of the commissions of our front in fierce combat that lasted almost 1 hour."

Also, the XIII Front of the FARC reiterates its "political will to join in the democratic process, because the democratic struggle must be staged amidst a scenario of peace."

BRIEFS

NORTH SEA OIL PURCHASE -- Colombia has bought 500,000 barrels of North Sea oil at the lowest price for hydrocarbons in the world today. The oil will cost the government $26 per barrel upon delivery to the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise's [Ecopetrol] Cartagena terminal. This purchase is part of an effort to find substitutes for some of the oil imported from Venezuela. This announcement was made by Ecopetrol President Rodolfo Segovia Salas, who warned that this transaction does not contradict Friday's announcement on the discovery of two oil deposits in the Meta and Magdalena Medio regions. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jan 85 p 9 A PA]

MILR DISAVOWS PLR 27 JANUARY PARTY CONVENTION

PY011405 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] A communique released by the Movement for Liberal Radical Integration (MILR) states the following:

"The wishes of the MILR, with the support of more than 70 Liberal Radical committees throughout the interior of the country, were disregarded during the sham convention held on 27 January. There were extremely serious irregularities committed by the outgoing executive board: the consistent refusal to let the MILR conventioneers speak; the refusal to let the opposition ticket participate in the control of the identification cards of the conventioneers in attendance; and the sham increase of conventioneers from several towns where conventions were not held. All this was done with the unspoken purpose of imposing on the Liberal Radical Party [PLR] the yoke of a group of opportunists who call themselves "populists and progressists." Therefore, the MILR has decided the following:

"To disregard all the resolutions passed by the sham convention held on 27 January because it is null and void; to make up a special committee that will be in charge of studying and adopting the procedures to be applied vis-a-vis this emergency; to reassert that the political line of the MILR is one of integration and unity with the traditional PLR leadership to conduct national and municipal elections with worthy and qualified candidates freely elected by the Radical faithful, candidates who are not handpicked; and to state that an internal PLR democratization is a necessary condition for its subsequent unification."

NATIONAL ACCORD LEADERSHIP ROTATES TO ROJAS LEON

PY011318 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] Christian Democratic President Alfredo Rojas Leon will take over tomorrow as the head of the coordinating board of the National Accord. Rojas Leon will replace Popular Colorado Movement [Mopoco] leader Enrique Riera. The ceremony is to take place tomorrow evening at the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] headquarters.

The parties that make up the National Accord every 3 months take turns heading the coordinating board, as established when the accord was formed. Riera, who is currently banished and lives in Caraguatay, has been representing the Mopoco since November 1984. Rojas Leon, who is taking over this position for the first time, will succeed Riera.

Julio Cesar Vasconellos has filed a habeas corpus writ for Enrique Riera who "was arrested without a court warrant and without legal grounds in his office, located on 14 de Mayo Street, between Palma and President Franco Streets."

BRIEFS

10-PERCENT SALARY INCREASE -- Yesterday the Economic Coordination Council authorized a 10-percent increase over the minimum salary as of 1 February 1985. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jan 85 p 9 PY]

POPE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE, CALLS FOR REFORM

Address to Cuzco Gathering

PY031945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Cuzco, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Speaking before thousands of peasants and inhabitants of the Andes mountain range, Pope John Paul II today severly condemned the exploitation of peasants, violence, class struggle, corruption, the impudent display of luxury before those living in poverty, and drug trafficking.

Surrounded by the remains of the impressive Inca Sacsahuayman fortress, the pope stood before thousands of Cuzco peasants who had gathered on the esplanade in front of the fortress, where Inca Indians used to celebrate festivities to the sun god centuries ago. At the end of his speech the pope was greeted by the sound of the pututos (shells) being blown by the peasants.

The pope said that the authorities must see that the necessary reforms in the rural areas are carried out and he criticized the fanatical struggle that seeks the extermination of the adversary.

The pope added that in addition to the scourge represented by violence there is that scourge represented by the vast difference of classes, between the ostentatiously rich and the poor peasants and inhabitants of shantytowns. This, he noted, opens the path to certain ideologies, resentments, and violence. The pope also condemened corruption and the use of public funds for personal enrichment.

The pope criticized drug trafficking, stating that it is an evil which is exploited without scruples, to the detriment of human beings, especially youth.

Pope John Paul II appeared to be tired and slightly hoarse because of the extensive tour he is carrying out through Venezuela, Ecuador, and now Peru.

Condemns Terrorism in Ayacucho

PY032015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Ayacucho, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Without mentioning them by name Pope John Paul II today told the terrorists of the Shining Path group that if they want a more just Peru they should resort to dialogue and abandon violence since it leads nowhere.

The pope addressed thousands of Ayacucho inhabitants who had gathered at the airport to hear him. In a firm tone of voice the pope urged the terrorists to follow the path of reconciliation, not the path of death and destruction that they are following today.

John Paul II said that the terrorists have been misled by false ideologies that only exacerbate social tension which never leads to well being.

The pope continued saying those, like the Shining Path group, who resort to violence only hinder the development of their country.

He also said that the wealthy countries are responsible for the increasing need for aid to the poor countries. The pope said that the powerful countries must contribute to the development of the underdeveloped countries with fair terms of exchange. The powerful countries must renounce the imposition of conditions that only impoverish the poor countries even more, thus leading to hopeless situations and incalculably great conflicts.

The pope spoke from a rostrum located in the Alfredo Mendivil Airport which was carefully guarded. He had arrived from Cuzco and it is estimated that some 350,000, among them a group of cloistered nuns, met him.

As scheduled, the pope spent just over 1 hour in Ayacucho. Most of his speech, which was read in an energetic tone of voice, was devoted to the rejection of violence.

After reading his speech the pope returned to the plane that an hour earlier had brought him from Cuzco and he returned to Lima.

HIGH TENSION TOWER BLOWN UP IN LIMA

PY020130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2229 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Feb (EFE) -- Some sectors located on the outskirts of the Peruvian capital early this morning suffered a power outage due to the blowing up of a high tension tower.

The attack, which was the first that has affected Lima in recent weeks, took place a few hours before the arrival of Pope John Paul II who was scheduled to arrive at 1900 (2300 GMT).

The attack took place at 0230 local time (0630 GMT) and affected the transmission line linking Huancayo, located 400 km east of Lima, and Lima. Power was restored 2 hours later by workers of the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprises.

LUSINCHI ON FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS; RESPONSE

PA030307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Caracas, 2 Feb (EFE) -- Today, on the first anniversary of his inauguration, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi emphasized seven accomplishments of his administration. Lusinchi, in accordance with promises made in his inauguration speech on 2 February 1984, has focused his goals on the economy, which was designated as his administration's priority.

He listed his first accomplishment as the refinancing of the public foreign debt and the recovery of the country's internal credit.

The second accomplishment was described as the restoration of the financial autonomy of the state's principal oil corporation, "which has 20 billion bolivares ($1.8 billion) deposited with the Central Bank, thus permitting it to undertake its investment and development programs," he said.

According to the president, the third accomplishment was the reorganization of public finances and the elimination of the consolidated public deficit.

The fourth accomplishment was the regularization of the internal debt with the workers, contractors, and suppliers. In fifth place he listed the halting of the bureaucracy's growth, which according to him, "did not increase during the first year of my administration."

The sixth accomplishment was increased agricultural productivity, and in seventh place the president listed the reactivation of basic state enterprises and the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the principal opposition parties questioned the government's accomplishments. Only the two parties in power, Democratic Action [DA] and its ally the Democratic Republican Union [URD], defended Lusinchi's administration.

Godofredo Gonzalez, president of COPEI, which is the principal opposition group, said that "the only thing he has achieved is to make the country worse off and to raise the cost of living to the highest in the country's history, thereby condemning thousands of compatriots to misery and unemployment."

Teodoro Petkoff, presidential candidate for the Movement Toward Socialism, said that the administration's first year had not fulfilled the expectations that Lusinchi had created among the voters.

Moises Moleiro, secretary general of Movement of the Revolutionary Left, said that the government had distinguished itself in its vagueness.

Gonzalo Perez Hernandez, from the National Integrity Movement, said that the government had not performed, despite the fact that the ruling party controlled all niches of the country's political life.

Carlos Canache Mata, leader of the AD's parliamentary bloc, said in defense of the administration that the results were "positive," emphasizing that among other accomplishments, the country's fiscal situation had been clarified and production had begun to increase.

Angel Brito Villarroel, leader of the URD's parliamentary bloc, agreed with Canache Mata and pointed out that inflation was only 14 percent despite all of the negative forecasts, and that unemployment had decreased 1.7 percent.

DE LA MADRID ON TALKS IN INDIA, EUROPE

FL021744 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- At the disarmament meeting in New Delhi, Mexico reiterated its traditional positions on the need to seek solidary cooperation to preserve peace, peacefully solve controversies, and avoid nuclear war. President Miguel de la Madrid made that statement at a press conference at the presidential hangar at the Mexico City airport after his return from a trip to Yugoslavia and India.

He said our country's peaceful positions stand out in these times when there are regional conflicts in many parts of the world, which besides affecting the countries directly involved, also increase the risk of an international conflagration that would be fatal for the human race.

He said: We are not talking about remote dangers, we are talking about risks that will endanger human life itself is not adequately controlled. For this reason, fighting for peace is now the same as defending the right to life of all human beings, including Mexicans, which is my fundamental obligation.

He said that in the New Delhi meeting, the heads of state of India, Argentina, Tanzania, Greece, Sweden, and Mexico agreed to issue a friendly and cordial call to the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to renew disarmament negotiations.

Regarding his visit to Yugoslavia, Miguel de la Madrid said bilateral matters, such as the establishment of economic, scientific, technological, and cultural agreements, were discussed. He said relations between the two peoples are excellent in all areas but that he regretted that this political and diplomatic friendship has not yet been reflected in greater economic relations and in certain joint investments.

Regarding India, De la Madrid agreed with that nation's prime minister on the appropriateness of increasing bilateral relations in all areas, especially those in which national companies participate, such as in the petroleum field.

On his meeting with Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez, he stressed that they discussed matters regarding international conflicts and tension between political and military blocs.

He also mentioned that in his meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares in the Azores, he discussed matters relating to international conflicts.

BRAZIL'S NEVES ARRIVES; TO MEET DE LA MADRID

PA040413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves will meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid tomorrow, according to the 2-day itinerary ofthe official visit released by the Mexican Government today.

Before meeting with De la Madrid, Neves, who arrived in Mexico City today, will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda.

Neves will attend dinners hosted by De la Madrid and Sepulveda on Monday and Tuesday, respectively.

On 5 February Neves will hold a press conference. Foreign press correspondents have threatened to boycott the conference because they think the condition announced by the Brazilian Embassy, that all questions be presented in writing, is "a violation of journalistic ethics."

Neves' visit will conclude at 1800 local time (2400 GMT) on Tuesday when he departs for Peru, the next to last stop on a tour that will end in Argentina.

$65 PRIVATE MILLION DEBT RESCHEDULED WITH UK

FL012116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1838 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog has signed the rescheduling of $65 million in private debt owed British creditors. The renegotiation of payments, signed also by UK Ambassador to Mexico Cynlais James comprises a new 6-year period, with a 3-year grace period and a 12-percent per annum interest rate.

The annual interest rate will be 12 percent in those cases in which the debt was originally contracted in pounds sterling; it will be 12.5 percent if the debt was contracted in dollars. The contract includes the possibility that Mexican debtors may pay in cash through credits granted by the National Finance Bank, Inc.

During the renegotiation ceremony, Silva Herzog said that in 1985 the federal government will continue its program of economic adjustment, and that the cooperation of the United Kingdom is significant because it stimulates the nation to greater efforts.

The British ambassador said the agreement is the end of a process begun nearly 2 years ago by the Mexican Government, and its adoption is a cause of great satisfaction for both governments. He said the agreement permits both Great Britain and Mexico to look towards the future with greater confidence and guarantees excellent trade and investement relations.

PEMEX HEAD COMMENTS ON OIL PRICE DECREASE

FL011908 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1735 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Oaxaca, Mexico, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said here the 1-dollar drop in oil prices will only mean a 1.5 percent drop in foreign exchange earnings, which will not affect Mexico's economy. He said this drop in the price of light crude oil means a drop of between $200 million and $250 million, adding that the country can absorb this decrease.

The PEMEX official made these statements during a visit to this southern Mexican city. He left here for Salinas Cruz on the Pacific coast of Mexico to evaluate security, maintenance, and the quality of production at the refinery there.

BELIZE

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UK OFFICIALS

FL011642 Belize City Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Mr Dean Barrow, Belize's minister of foreign affairs and economic development, is in New York for consultations with Ambassador Robert Leslie and Dr Edward Laing Jr. The minister left from London yesterday after carrying out a full [word indistinct] schedule of appointments.

In London, he held talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, Baroness Janet Young, the minister of state for commonwealth and foreign affairs, and Mr Timothy Raison, the minister of the Overseas Development Agency. He also met with officials of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Overseas Development Agency.

COSTA RICA

DISCUSSION OF ASYLUM SEEKER ISSUE CONTINUES

Gutierrez, Urbina Comment

PA010442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] According to Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina Ortega, negotiations with Nicaragua will be effected in the next few days through the mediation of the Contadora Group.

Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ricardo Valero and Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera held talks today to discuss some aspects of the negotiations. These negotiations should have taken place in Panama City today, but they were postponed because the Contadora representatives felt the conditions for negotiating were not ripe.

Urbina Ortega said that the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Foreign Ministries are trying to facilitate the task entrusted to the Contadora Group by the OAS Permanent Council. He admitted, however, that some difficulties have arisen over the initiation of negotiations through the Contadora Group's mediation. These difficulties might be resolved in a few days. Urbina Ortega considers that satisfactory progress is being made, and stressed that Costa Rica's stance is firm on the right to asylum granted to Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, who was forcibly taken from the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua [words indistinct].

Gutierrez said that the results of the Contadora Group's efforts for peace in Central America with regard to the Nicaragua-Costa Rican conflict might determine whether Costa Rica breaks diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Gutierrez made this assertion when he discussed statements by the Nicaraguan president [words indistinct] regarding the severing of relations with Costa Rica. Gutierrez said, however, that when Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega made these statements the relations between the two countries were at a low point.

Gutierrez pointed out that Nicaragua's charge that the United States has been pressuring Costa Rica to break relations with Nicaragua are completely false. He added that [words indistinct], during the latest instances when the Costa Rican foreign minister has talked with U.S. Embassy officials, it has been to prepare for the departure of U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor.

Urbina Called to Panama

PA020022 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group are meeting in Panama to find a solution to the diplomatic incident that took place between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on 24 December when Urbina Lara was forcibly removed from the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua.

According to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina Ortega received a telephone call yesterday asking him to go to Panama today. According to the sources, this could be a consultation meeting since the goal is to reach an agreement to resolve differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Once an agreement is reached, a formal meeting will be convoked, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said yesterday.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera will participate in the preliminary meeting that is scheduled for today. The Contadora deputy foreign ministers have been in Panama since yesterday working on the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the group's foreign ministers with their Central American colleagues.

Costa Rica has insisted that it will not participate in the 14 February Contadora Group meeting if the problem of refugee Jose Manuel Urbina Lara is not resolved before then. The OAS has delegated the solution of this problem to the Contadora Group. At the meeting to be held by the nine foreign ministers, they will discuss the observations that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador have made regarding the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

Conflict Unresolved

PA022136 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2024 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] San Jose, 2 Feb (DPA) -- The four deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) did not resolve the conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica over the case of Nicaraguan refugee Jose Manuel Urbina Lara. The four deputy foreign ministers met in Panama yesterday with Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Ministers Jorge Urbina and Jose Leon Talavera, respectively.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said today: "I was informed that there has been no resolution of the Costa Rican complaint, and that next week the Contadora Group's efforts will continue." Gutierrez reiterated that "Costa Rica will not attend the meeting of Central American foreign ministers and those of the Contadora Group in Panama City on 14 and 15 February until the Urbina Lara case is satisfactorily resolved upon the Costa Rican thesis that the right to asylum must be respected in this case."

MONGE DENIES STANDARD FRUIT TO ABANDON OPERATIONS

PA011606 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has stated that, so far, the Standard Fruit Company has not notified the government that it intends to abandon its banana operation in our country, although it did notify us of its serious financial problems because of losses in other operations. Monge added that talks are being held with that company to see how the government can help it overcome this emergency, and he reitereated that the firm has not announced that it will withdraw from Costa Rica.

In regard to the fact that the Standard Fruit Company disclosed that it needs a 200-million colones loan to continue production and export activities in the Atlantic zone, Monge said that the national banking system cannot grant that loan. According to the president, it is not possible to grant such a loan at this time because the banks' credit programs are already under way and the resources have been already assigned to the country's various productive activities.

EL SALVADOR

MSGR ROSAS CHAVEZ ON DIALOGUE, PAPAL MEDIATION

PA012338 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said today that a third meeting might be held between the conflicting forces of the government and guerrillas since there is a willingness for it.

[Begin recording] [Rosas Chavez] There is a willingness for holding this meeting, but neither side is in a hurry. The two sides have made contact with each other through the church. We are now at an exploratory stage and things have begun to move well.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about the talks with the pope?

[Rosas Chavez] We are waiting for the news that the monsignor [Arturo Vivera y Damas] will bring when he returns. [Words indistinct] so that the human aspect prevails. We oppose an arms buildup, because this leads to death and we oppose death. But we still don't have a political analysis at the moment.

[Reporter] In view of the statements by certain sectors that the pope could not intervene without showing partiality, what can you tell us?

[Rosas Chavez] There are various opinions. As far as I know, the leftists are officially willing to accept this. The opinions of one person do not necessarily represent the leftists' official stance.

[Reporter] Monsignor, has the church repudiated the wave of violence that has occurred over the past few weeks?

[Rosas Chavez] We think this is due to the upcoming electoral campaign. We hope this is not so and that this escalation can be stopped, but we still believe this is pre-election violence.

[Reporter] Do you think that the political activity related to the electoral process will be accompanied by an increase in violence?

[Rosas Chavez] We already know that verbal violence occurs all the time. Physical violence almost always occurs as well. We hope that our experience will teach us to forsake conflict.

[Reporter] How does the church view the announced granting of one of the highest U.S. decorations to the Salvadoran defense minister by the U.S. President and government?

[Rosas Chavez] I have little information on this. But I think that he has really tried to find a reasonable solution to the conflict. He tries to do his job as best he can, but I don't know why the United States granted him this decoration.

[Reporter] Can you tell us something about Msgr Rivera y Damas' visit to Caracas and his talks with the pope?

[Rosas Chavez] I don't have all the information on that, but I know he is very happy to have been able to attend this historic meeting. [Words indistinct] specific information will be released next Sunday.

[Reporter] What about the possibility that the pope will mediate in Central America?

[Rosas Chavez] That is a possibility [words indistinct]. The Vatican has many channels through which the pope can mediate. He does not necessarily have to mediate personally, but any of his assistants or offices could do so.

[Reporter] Has the pope contacted the Contadora Group about possible mediation?

[Rosas Chavez] The only information I have is that published by newspapers. I don't have direct reports.

[Reporter] Monsignor, does the fact that the Salvadoran Government has purchased helicopters harm the peace process?

[Rosas Chavez] This is a technical question I am not familiar with and which I cannot answer. We have always believed that the arms buildup means more suffering for the civilian population and for everyone. We oppose this arms buildup in principle, and this applies to both sides. The fewer weapons there are, the fewer dead there will be.

FDR'S UNGO DISCUSSES NEXT ROUND OF DIALOGUE

PA040143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Panama City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, civilian leader of the Salvadoran guerrillas, thinks that the third meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas will not be held before the 31 March legislative and municipal elections. During an interview granted to ACAN-EFE in Panama City today, Ungo said: "Apparently, the meeting will not be held before the elections, but we don't know what will happen."

Rebel and government representatives have already met twice to find a peaceful solution to the war. The first time they met in La Palma, a small village, on 15 October. The second time they met in Ayagualo canton on 30 November.

Ungo's statements coincide with the guerrillas' criticism of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte that pressures by the "oligarchy and the Army's most reactionary sectors" endanger the negotiations being carried out by the two sides.

FDR President Ungo disclosed that the guerrillas proposed to Duarte that the third round of talks be held on 29 or 30 January. However, the rebels did not receive a response to their proposal and a new date for the next meeting has still not been set.

Ungo said that the third round of talks could be held before the end of March "provided Duarte is supported by the Army" for the peace efforts that the Salvadoran president has promoted since October.

Ungo, leader of a social democratic party allied with the Salvadoran guerrillas, said that the Army only advocates a dialogue with rebel forces according to the Constitution.

He added: "But, according to the Constitution, a military truce between the two sides cannot be effected. Nor was it possible to demilitarize La Palma," as the guerrillas proposed during the meeting held in that village. The civilian rebel leader said: "It is as if Duarte had been told by the Army: 'Hold a dialogue, but do not include us in your negotiations.'"

Ungo also said: "The idea has been disseminated that the dialogue has reached an impasse because a proposal by Duarte has been rejected by the guerrillas, while a proposal by the guerrillas has not been accepted by Duarte." Ungo, however, said that the search for peace in El Salvador "is a process that requires gradual steps and understandings. This is not the time to negotiate initial positions."

Finally, Ungo said that no new dates for the coming meeting between the two sides have been proposed nor have meeting places been suggested, although, he added, "San Salvador has always been suggested as the meeting place."

FMLN-FDR 'OPEN LETTER' TO DUARTE ON DIALOGUE

PA030413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Text" of FMLN-FDR open letter to President Jose Napoleon Duarte dated 30 January]

[Text] 30 January 1985

President Jose Napoleon Duarte:

In statements you made in the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST on 23 January and at press conferences, you have expressed a series of opinions regarding the dialogue and the nation's situation. You have also stated that in order to continue the dialogue between your government and our fronts, it is necessary for the FMLN-FDR to make a public statement relinquishing violence as a means to attain power: The FMLN-FDR's position on this follows:

The Dialogue's Difficulties

Our fronts feel that the responsibility for the continuation or suspension of the dialogue process depends on your government. The beligerent opposition to a political solution, sustained by the oligarchy and the most reactionary sectors of the Army, is real and is the logical consequence of those sectors' permanent resistance to political and social change in the defense of their unjust privileges. This is a situation that existed prior to La Palma and was realized by everyone from the beginning of the dialogue. However, if the dialogue is suspended because of such pressure, it will only confirm that our country's power structure has not changed and continues to be controlled by these minority sectors. Therefore, for the dialogue to continue a clear and firm statement is need on the part of your government, unless you are willing to admit that after only 8 months in the presidency your government is aligned with those sectors or is subordinate to them.

We do not believe that a statement will change the opposition of the oligarchy and its allies to a negotiated political solution. On the contrary, we are firmly convinced that the correct way to overcome this obstacle is to face it head on with the support of the majority of the people who have clearly expressed their support for the dialogue and the negotiation process. Your government's current attitude of making one concession after another to those sectors is the surest way to cause the dialogue to fail.

The True Facts

When we began the dialogue between your government and our fronts, we agreed that it would be held without preconditions. We do not think it would be constructive to make the dialogue's continuation dependent on unilateral statements by either party. This would simply mean trying to impose preconditions. In other words, it would violate the agreements reached.

We maintain that the best way we can contribute to the continuation of the dialogue is to fully comply with the agreements reached in La Palma and Ayagualo. The test of our behavior can be seen in our actions. The agreements are not mere words to us. We released the war prisoners we captured in El Salto and Cerro La Campana. We decreed and implemented a military truce during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. We made opportune proposals through intermediaries for new meetings to continue the dialogue. We accepted the dates and places you proposed for the previous two meetings, although they were not the most suitable for our fronts.

Unfortunately, your government has not shown the same willingness to comply with the agreements.

The FMLN-FDR feels that at this moment, the practical and definite thing to do is to make a decision to continue the dialogue. That is why we have reiterated our desire to continue the dialogue to your government by submitting to you on 11 January a proposal for the next meeting. Unfortunately, we have not received your reply. We want deeds, not mere words, Mr Duarte.

To Relinquish Violence

You have asked our fronts to make a public statement relinquishing violence as a means to attain power. We must make three observations that we feel are necessary: First, in our country there is a violent repression carried out by the regime against the people and a people's revolutionary violence against the oligarchic system of domination and against the military apparatus that defends its unjust privileges. There is a general state of war in El Salvador and no one can seriously expect to solve it with official government statements or statements by the FMLN-FDR. We must have positive facts containing agreements and concessions from both sectors within a framework of reciprocal guarantees that gradually leads us to a political solution for peace through dialogue and negotiation.

Second, we must point out that the problem of violence is not only aimed at the seizure of power, but also at government participation. In this respect, we feel it is evident to you and [words indistinct] that your government is maintained by the military aid received from the U.S. Government. Just before the second electoral round, you said that without U.S. aid your government would not last 6 months and that your party could win the elections but without U.S. military aid and support the elections would do you little good. Therefore, it is unlikely that you would be willing to make a statement giving up the support of the military forces to stay in power.

Third, you know because we have said it many times, that the main aspiration of the FMLN-FDR is to obtain a true peace with justice and dignity for the people. Our people have suffered the consequences of the so-called counterinsurgency war of the death squads, police repression, and the air raids. We demand that they be halted. For the past 4 years, we have constantly and unhesitatingly insisted on the need for a negotiated political solution to the armed conflict, which is currently bleeding our country, constantly and without hesitation. We are firmly convinced that we can reach peace through dialogue and negotiation. On this basis and as part of the solution, we should hold free elections that will give us a government that really represents the will of the people and responds to their interests.

The Dialogue Was the People's Gain

In La Palma and Ayagualo, we agreed to continue the dialogue. We are willing to comply with that agreement and we ask that you do the same. We were able to hold the two previous meetings because broad sectors of the population exerted pressure for a dialogue to begin. The meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo were gains for the majority of Salvadorans. Now that this important achievement is being jeopardized, it is necessary that the people and all of their representative organizations not allow it to be taken away from them.

At this moment, we cannot postpone the participation of all national sectors in the dialogue process as agreed in La Palma. All of us who want peace with justice and freedom must make a special effort to see that the advances made in the dialogue are not annulled by the permanent enemies of social change and progress in our country.

[Signed] Guillermo Ungo, Eduardo Calles, and Ruben Zamora, for the FDR Executive Committee

Ferman Cienfuegos, Joaquin Villalobos, Leonel Gonzalez, Roberto Roca, and Shafick Jorge Handal, for the FMLN

FMLN WARNS CIVILIANS AGAINST TRANSPORTING TROOPS

PA020423 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Attention: Pay close attention, private carriers and drivers. The FMLN requires you to refrain from carrying soldiers or security organization members because we will consider all vehicles carrying soldiers military targets. We also require private carriers and drivers to refrain from traveling between 2000 and 0400. The Army moves troops and convoys at night. For this reason, our forces will attack all military movements at night on all of the country's roads. The orders prohibiting night travel and the carrying of soldiers in civilian vehicles are permanent.

FMLN INFLICTS 420 CASUALTIES IN JANUARY

PA010403 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] We will now report to our people on the number of casualties inflicted in January. We inflicted 420 casualties, both dead and wounded, on the puppet forces during the month of January. In addition, we took 11 prisoners of war during this month.

During the 7 days of the nationwide traffic stoppage, we inflicted losses totaling $20 million on the dictatorship. We also inflicted losses by the millions on them by sabotaging the San Luis coffee mill from where the so-called Arce Battalion was dislodged. Furthermore, we sabotaged the El Martillo cotton enterprise in Usulutan Department. We inflicted losses by the millions on the dictatorship by sabotaging energy installations throughout the national territory during January. The millions lost by our actions will not be able to be used to purchase ammunition and bombs to murder our peasants. During the same period, our members silenced the dictatorship's official radio station in the eastern area. We destroyed the installations of Radio Nacional, the relay station in the eastern area. The station was located at km 18 in Morazan Department. Two trains of the national railway system were also sabotaged, thus hampering the transportation of fuel to the country's eastern sector. All of these actions have inflicted losses totaling millions to Duarte's war economy.

GUATEMALA

LEADERS DENY CHARGES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Mejia Victores Remarks

PA021951 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Head of State Mejia Victores believes that the transfer of power will not take place until 1986. General Mejia Victores said yesterday in Caballo Blanco, in Champerico, Retalhuleu Department, that he thinks that the charge of government will not be until January or February 1986. This coincides with what [Guatemalan politicians] Giron Ortiz and Toledo Penate said some months ago. Mejia Victores said that the government can do nothing until the new constitution and the electoral law are issued. However, he promised that he will call elections 3 days after the electoral law is issued. He admitted that there will be some delay in the promulgation of the constitution, but he said it will only be a matter of months.

Mejia Victores gave out land title deeds in Caballo Blanco yesterday.

Head of State Mejia Victores yesterday dismissed remarks in London by Lord Avebury and Labor MP Tony Lloyd who accused Guatemala of violating human rights and who asked the British Government not to renew diplomatic relations with Guatemala. Mejia Victores said he does not know if the two MPs have any influence in their country or internationally, but in any case, he said, their statements are not important.

Andrade Comments

PA022006 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 1 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade-Diaz Duran stated yesterday that those who have visited the country in the past few months "have realized that Guatemala is not a regime of terror," as groups that sympathize with subversion are trying to make other believe abroad. He was refuting what the so-called "Association of Latin American Democratic Lawyers" has said in Mexico. According to a UPI dispatch, this association is trying to contradict Viscount Collville de Culross, the UN Human Rights Commission reporter on human rights, who "said that the Guatemalan Government, headed by General Mejia Victores, is taking an important step toward democratization, guaranteeing human rights and a political opening." This association, Andrade said, is only a front that is closely linked with the rebels operating in this country. It has been proven that the head of state is involved in important work programs and that his activities for pacification have been very successful. The truth is that these groups are always involved in trying to distort the truth about Guatemala because of their ties with the insurgents. Those who have been able to come here and see the changes have noticed that "there has been an improvement in respect for human rights, that there is a very democratic group here, the National Constitutent Assembly, and that there is a broad movement for the return to the constitutionality here," Andrade said.

Amnesty International Invitation

PA012205 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Guatemalan Government did not react today to criticism from British parliamentarians and Mexican groups in London and Mexico City, which are claiming to be concerned over the country's attitude on human rights.

However, the Guatemalan Government today reextended an invitation to Amnesty International to send representatives to our country to observe the real situation. It was officially reported that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry ordered its ambassador in France, Guillermo Putzeys Alvarez, to personally extend that invitation to Amnesty International.

ONE KILLED IN ATTACK ON MLN MEMBERS IN SANTA ROSA

PA012010 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] A leader of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] was killed in Santa Rosa and another was wounded when individuals traveling in a vehicle fired at them last night. The incident took place in Nueva Santa Rosa municipality. The dead man was identified as Paulino Arredondo Salazar, director of the MLN (?chapter) in that locality, and the wounded man as Alberto Pocasangre. The two were heading to a political meeting when they were attacked. The MLN has condemned this violent act.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON CLASH WITH EPS

PA011503 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Official communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces in Tegucigalpa on 30 January]

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has used artillery fire against Honduras. The Honduran Armed Forces informs the national and international public that:

1. On Saturday, 26 January, EPS elements used artillery fire against the villages of Cacamuya, coordinates 2673 [as heard]; and La Mina, coordinates 2670 [as heard]; in the municipalities of Concepcion de Maria and Cinco Pinos, Choluteca Department.

There were no casualties in the affected Honduran territory.

2. On Wednesday, 30 January 1985, an EPS patrol clashed with troops from the 11th Infantry Battalion, in the Palo Verde sector, coordinates 0657 (as heard), Choluteca Department. The clash lasted approximately 25 minutes. The Honduran side suffered no casualties. It has been reported that the EPS had one wounded and, possibly, one dead. The EPS mobilized troops to that area. Troops from the 11th Infantry Battalion are on constant alert in the area.

3. The office of the Honduran foreign affairs secretary has been informed of these events so that it may lodge protest with the appropriate international organizations.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH AID

Economy Secretary Interviewed

PA020011 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Interview with Economy Secretary Juan Miguel Orellana by Jose Domingo Florez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Florez] How true is U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte's statement that $147 million in loans to Honduras are frozen and that they will not be granted until an administrative policy is implemented in the country?

[Orellana] It is true that there is a loan for supplementary aid that has been approved by the United States, but these funds have not been disbursed. I am referring to the $72 million for 1984 and the $75 million approved for 1985. The members of the economic cabinet have been meeting with the Agency for International Development [AID] members in Honduras to discuss this loan and to draft a joint program to supply these funds to support the balance of payments.

[Florez] What is the policy that must be followed so that we can obtain these funds?

[Orellana] Well, we have been explaining the government's plan for economic reactivation to them and that this government has had an economic stabilization plan from its very beginning.

[Florez] Do the AID people believe in this Honduran policy?

[Orellana] We are explaining our government policy to them (?and) they believe in it. AID has been promoting some kind of monetary adjustment measures, but we think that they are unacceptable to maintain social stability in Honduras. We are aware of the effects that such measures have had, for example, in Costa Rica and more recently in Guatemala where the levels of the people's real salaries have deteriorated because of an inflation [word indistinct] the establishment of exchange measures such as the parallel markets. We continue to defend our position. The government is categorical in stressing that the stability of the currency will be maintained.

Now, what is the government's program for currency stabilization all about? During this administration, we have implemented three kinds of tax reforms to stabilize public finances. Last year fiscal revenues increased by more than 20 percent and the legal reserve was increased by 5 percent in order to maintain the liquidity that existed in the monetary system. At the same time, the aggregate demand existing within our economy has stopped through the administrative systems used by the Central Bank, which is through export registers. Therefore, we do have a stabilization program. Currently, we are trying to negotiate with them a short-term program for 1985 which includes the measures that the government will adopt in regard to a price policy, improvements in autonomous institutions, and a way to make the system of granting foreign exchange flexible, especially to the exporting sector in order to maintain a flow within our country's productive system.

[Florez] Do you mean that this AID policy is what is causing a problem between the Honduran Government and AID?

[Orellana] Well, they made an initial proposal. We analyzed it and we have made a counterproposal. Yesterday, I think we reached points of agreement. We hope to arrive at a decision acceptable to the U.S. Government as well as to AID.

[Florez] If an agreement is not reached, does this mean that the arrival of funds for our country will be delayed?

[Orellana] We said that these funds will support the balance of payments because they would immediately inject dollars into the country. The other alternative for these funds would be to use them in specific projects; however, their disbursement would be slow. It could take 2 to 3 years for all of the funds to be disbursed. However, I repeat: We found many points of agreement yesterday on both sides and we hope to end this negotiation favorably. Nevertheless, the government is categorical in stressing that the monetary policy that has been implemented since 1982 will be maintained.

[Florez] Then, would we be mistaken in saying that what AID wants is the devaluation of our currency?

[Orellana] AID has proposed several measures that may lead to what you indicated. However, as I said there has been a certain modification of the proposals in view of the analysis that we jointly accepted with them.

Paz Barnica Press Conference

PA021858 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The process of revising the military and economic aid treaties between Honduras and the United States is going well. The National Security Council, headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, yesterday evaluated the negotiations being carried out by the commissions of the Honduran and the U.S. Governments for the fundamental purpose of updating the objectives of the aid program. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that within the framework of any agreement that might be reached, the Honduran Government will accept no conditions. He said that the U.S. Government should be as understanding as Honduras in its bilateral relations. Paz Barnica reiterated this when he spoke to the news media at the end of the lengthy meeting of the National Security Council yesterday at Government House. Here is Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica:

[Paz Barnica] "We received a very detailed report from the working group involved in the bilateral negotiations with the United States in the economic field. This report was submitted by Ubodoro Arriaga as secretary of the Presidency and a member of this subcommision on economic affairs. The government and justice secretary presented an oral and then a written report on his recent visit to Geneva, where he met with Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], and other high-ranking officials of that international institution. Hartling expressed recognition of the cooperation by the democratic government of President Suazo Cordova in helping refugees. He also said that the UNHCR will contribute to the voluntary repatriation of the refugees. Those were the essential topics discussed."

[Question] To what extent is the UNHCR willing to cooperate with Honduras in the repatriation of the refugees?

[Paz Barnica] "The government secretary, who has just returned from Geneva, the headquarters of the UNHCR, has reported that the UNHCR reiterated in writing that it is willing to cooperate in the voluntary repatriation of the Salvadoran refugees."

[Question] Was any specific time period established?

[Paz Barnica] "I could not give you any specific period, but we will try to implement this as soon as possible. The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister told the Honduran foreign under secretary 2 days ago that UNHCR experts will be arriving in El Salvador to work out the means for this voluntary repatriation of refugees. With regard to the border dispute, we continue to analyze it, and it was established that in accordance with what the joint border commission has reported the Salvadoran Government's delegation, now headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo, is more willing to continue to advance in the direct negotiations. Let us have confidence and faith that this problem will be resolved."

The foreign secretary announced that an agreement for the granting of $140 million by the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] might be signed next week.

[Paz Barnica] "The subcommission for economic affairs that I mentioned earlier has been discussing the disbursement of the $147 million that has already been approved. There has been substantial progress in this regard. There are some points still pending. I am not sure what these points deal with. In the bilateral negotiations with the United States, the Honduran Government is determined to stress further the topic of complementary aid or complementary economic cooperation in accordance with the overall proposal our government formulated last year for the Reagan government."

[Question] When would the agreements you mentioned by signed?

[Paz Barnica] "I cannot say because these are quite complex negotiations between two friendly countries that have the same ideals and similar interests. One is bigger than the other, but the smaller country is strengthening its dignity to be able to negotiate on an equal basis, as should be the case in the modern international community."

[Question] When will the $147 million be received?

[Paz Barnica] "No, what I said is that the economic cabinet and the subcommission on economic affairs that is made up of Honduran and U.S. Government officials, specifically of AID, have been meeting. As the economy secretary reported yesterday, on Monday, or at the latest on Tuesday, a definite agreement might be reached to overcome the pending problems so that this sum can be disbursed. This does not halt other cooperation programs that the U.S. Government maintains through the AID. According to what the economy and commerce secretary told me, these amount to $400 million."

Paz Barnica reiterated that the Honduran Government will not accept conditions harmful to the national interests.

[Paz Barnica] "We have participated in the subcommission on economic affairs. Nevertheless, on Monday there will be a meeting of the high-level commission that is headed by General Walter Lopez Reyes and includes the joint chiefs of staff and the foreign and presidency secretaries. It will analyze jointly the economic and security aspects. Honduras will not accept conditions, but it will accept any measures that benefit Honduras' interests."

In concluding, the foreign secretary said that the disbursement of the economic aid involves a number of requirements that must be fulfilled. He also said that the Reagan administration has increased aid to the country since 1981.

[Paz Barnica] "In any case, I think that since 1981, U.S. aid has increased substantially. However, it has not been enough. That is why we believe that the U.S. Government must be as understanding with Honduras as Honduras has been with the United States."

U.S., HONDURAN TROOPS HOLD 'LEMPIRA 85' EXERCISES

PA012216 Tegucigalpa Candena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Military sources in Tegucigalpa have announced that since last Sunday U.S. and Honduran troops have been carrying out exercises known as "Lempira 85." According to the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Office, the exercises involve detachment-size forces from the 7th Special Forces Group which is headquartered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Honduran infantry troops. According to the source, similar exercises have taken place in the past and they involve limited and brief operations. The goal of the exercises is to train Honduran troops in border security and U.S. special forces in counterinsurgency operations to improve the efficiency of all those participating in the operation.

The U.S. troops participating in the exercise are under the command of the Bravo joint task force which has its headquarters in Comayagua, in central Honduras. The exercises have been called "Lempira" after the Indian chief who gained fame for his struggle against the Spaniards, at whose hands he died in either 1536 or 1537. A western Honduran department is named Lempira, in honor of this Indian chief.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. 'DEFAMATORY CAMPAIGN'

PA040129 Managua International Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Managua on 2 February; read by Alejandro Avendano, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] In view of the recent fallacies, threats, and accusations formulated by high-ranking U.S. Government officials, the Foreign Ministry publicly states the following:

In an irresponsible attempt to ensure the approval of new funds by the U.S. Congress to continue the war of aggression against the Nicaraguan people, the Reagan administration has resorted to a campaign of lies that seeks to blame Nicaragua for the U.S. arbitrary actions and crimes.

In the same way that the U.S. Government tried to blame Nicaragua when the United States unprecedentedly (?rejected) the jurisdiction of the international court of justice, and aware of its inability to defend the terrorist activities in Nicaragua, once again it seeks to attribute to Nicaragua the responsibility for the suspension of the bilateral talks in Manzanillo. It is also trying to attribute to us any difficulties that the Contadora Group's negotiating efforts might encounter.

In contrast to the false affirmations on the suspension of the bilateral dialogue that were given to the Congress on 30 and 31 January, we want to stress that the U.S. Government is the one that decided to arbitrarily and indefinitely suspend the talks in Manzanillo. That unilateral decision was a flagrant violation of the agreement to hold the last round of talks in the second half of January and it disregards the exhortation made by the Contadora Group in its 9 January communique regarding intensifying, and I quote, that dialogue for the purpose of reaching agreements that will favor the normalization of their relations and regional detente, unquote.

Regarding the Contadora peace process, Nicaragua has expressed its willingness to sign the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America and it is the U.S. Government that has boasted about its effective blockade policy against the Contadora process as stated in the 30 October 1984 National Security Council document.

With the same aim, some Central American states are now being pressured to prevent the holding of the next meeting in February that has been called by the Cantodora Group.

Another direct threat against the Contadora Group's peace efforts and the commitments adopted by the states in the region in favor of the proscription of the foreign military presence is the statement by the U.S. secretary of defense on the military maneuvers that, in his own words, are conceived as a vital part of the mission of the U.S. troops.

Regarding the accusation of terrorism, we must recall here that it has been the U.S. Administration that has practiced state terrorism, maintaining a brutal war of aggression against our people that has caused the death of hundreds of innocent civilians, including children, and the kidnapping, torture, and disappearance of citizens of Nicaragua and other Central American countries who are also victims of the crimes committed by the CIA mercenaries who, with incalculable cynicism, the Reagan administration describes as champions of freedom.

As part of that same campaign of fallacies intended to distort the will and image of the Nicaraguan Government, the Reagan administration persists in its efforts to link our government with drug trafficking. It is worthwhile to recall here that in this effort to discredit the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the Reagan administration formulated proposals to Colombian citizens Ochoa Vasquez and Rodriguez Orejuela. The defendants, who are under arrest in Madrid, publicly charged that they received a proposal stating that if they implicated the Nicaraguan Government in this trafficking, a U.S. extradition request would be suspended.

On reiterating its categorical rejection of this defamatory campaign designed to obtain more funds from Congress for the mercenary bands, the Nicaraguan Government again calls for moderation and prudence on the part of the United States. At the same time, we express our willingness to immediately resume the bilateral talks in Manzanillo and to continue to give our resolute support to the Contadora Group's efforts.

PROTEST NOTE TO U.S. ON 'BIG PINE III' MANEUVERS

PA021508 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Protest note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz from Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman; date not given]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz:

I address Your Excellency in reference to the large-scale joint military maneuvers called "Big Pine III" to be held from 11 February to 3 May 1985 by the U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces and in which forces specialized in counterinsurgency, armored and antitank vehicles, and engineering combat battalions will participate. According to information published, these maneuvers will be conducted in three stages. The first stage will include the deployment of the joint task forces, called an exercise, with logistical material supplied to several areas of operation that include the southern, western, and north-central areas of Honduras. During the second stage, a combat engineers task force will be deployed to extend and improve air strips in San Lorenzo and Cucuyagua, and the antitank defense posts located in the Choluteca valley. The third and final stage, the counterinsurgency training stage, will be carried out in Yoro Department, north of Tegucigalpa.

The fact that during these maneuvers U.S. M-60A3 tanks and (AN-13) armored vehicles will be used for the first time is a matter that greatly concerns us. This equipment will be brought to only kilometers from the border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

These maneuvers represent a huge foreign military presence in the region, and this heralds an increase in the conflicts and tensions in the area as well as increased pressures and illegal armed aggressions against Nicaragua directed and financed by the U.S. Government.

It must be underscored that these maneuvers have been used to equip and support the CIA's mercenary forces that carry out daily terrorist attacks on the Nicaraguan civilian population and against the country's productive infrastructure. I also wish to stress that these maneuvers are being held at the precise moment when the U.S. Government is systematically blocking mechanisms for dialogue by indefinitely suspending the bilateral talks held in Manzanillo and pressuring the Central American countries to maintain an effective obstruction of the Contadora Group peacemaking efforts.

These coinciding events seem to indicate that your government has decided to disregard peaceful means for resolving controversies, openly promoting a position of force which is evidenced by the U.S. Government's refusal to continue to participate in the procedures begun by Nicaragua before the international court of justice and by its request to the U.S. Congress for more aid to continue the illegal war of aggression imposed on us for over 4 years in open violation of the international laws and of the decision adopted by the international court of justice on 10 May 1984. These military maneuvers also represent a direct attack on the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group and contradict the paragraph of the Contadora Group document accepted by the Central American countries that bans all forms of foreign military presence. The maneuvers also represent an open rejection of the Contadora Group's document of 7 September, which bans international military maneuvers.

In view of these facts, the Nicaraguan Government presents its most formal and forceful protest before the U.S. Government over these maneuvers intended to intimidate and coerce Nicaragua, to strengthen the interventionist military infrastructure and support for the mercenary forces at the service of the CIA, and to continue the effective obstruction of the signing of the peace proposal presented by the Contadora Group on 7 September 1984. The U.S. Government expressed its pride in this obstruction in a National Security Council document issued on 30 October 1984. The Nicaraguan Government also calls for prudence and good sense that will allow the United States to rejoin the nations that respect international law, respecting the commitments freely accepted in the UN Charter and many other international instruments. Disrespect for international law by the largest world power represents the greatest threat to international peace and security because this represents a disregard for all rules of peaceful coexistence among states and a repudiation of the means for peaceful solutions of controversies. The rejection [word indistinct] de jure system and the imposition of force.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

RADIO SANDINO NOTES HONDURAN TROOPS MOBILIZATION

PA021349 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tecucigalpa -- The Honduran Armed Forces have announced the mobilization of troops to the border with Nicaragua following an alleged border incident with Sandinist patrols, a matter that local observers describe (?as being promoted) by sectors interested in [word indistinct] the relations between the two countries. According to a communique by the Honduran Army, it was disclosed that soldiers of the 11th Infantry Battalion stationed in Choluteca Department are maintaining strict vigilance over areas near the border with Nicaragua, alleging that Sandinist Army soldiers had fired on Cacamuya and La Mina, 240 km south of Tegucigalpa. This alleged border incident coincided with an announcement by the Pentagon recently on the holding of military maneuvers with Honduran soldiers near Nicaraguan territory.

COMPLETION OF BLUEFIELDS AIR STRIP SET FOR JULY

PA021354 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Telephone report by Carlos Monterrey, Radio Sandino correspondent in Bluefields -- live]

[Excerpt] We are reporting form Special Zone No 2: With the efforts of workers and technicians we hope to complete the construction of an air strip in Bluefields in the next few months. The modern air strip is one of the many projects being promoted by the revolutionary government in Special Zone No 2. It is 2 km long and will be designed for DC-6 type planes. In all its magnitude, this project is a great economic and social development for the coastal people, who will be using the landing strip for the first time in July on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. Every effort is being made to complete the project before then. The government has invested [figure indistinct] million cordobas plus 22 million that were invested in changes made to the project. The project was begun in 1968 during the Somoza government but was never completed. Now, with the perseverance of the revolutionary government, the project is almost completed. This was reported by Ener Suarez, the official in charge of it. The problems faced in completing this project include a scarcity of construction materials, difficulties in transporting these materials from Rama to Bluefields, a scarcity of spare parts, and a lack of foreign exchange to obtain asphalt. However, the workers have done everything possible to make their own spare parts for the machinery.

ORTEGA ON U.S. RELATIONS, PAPAL MEDIATION

PA011829 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Bonn -- In a statement for the FRG's Social Democratic Party weekly VORWAERTS, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government hopes to improve its relations with the FRG and with the United States. Ortega added that his country is willing to negotiate, and predicted that U.S. and international public opinion, and the U.S. Congress itself will make the Reagan administration change its warmongering policy toward Nicaragua. Commander Ortega said that the possibility of a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua cannot be ruled out as long as the United States does not show a willingness to accept the Nicaraguan revolution.

Ortega added that the pope's offer to mediate in the conflict cannot replace the Contadora Group's efforts, but that his mediation could support the Latin American forum.

ORTEGA SEEKS GREATER CENTRALIZATION OF ECONOMY

PA012012 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega has said that the executive branch must exert overall control over Nicaragua's economy so that its programs may be brought to conclusion. Distribution of resources will be rational and we will no longer be sidetracked by good intentions. He added that centralization will not signify the end of a mixed economy because agriculture and industry will be promoted to achieve concrete goals. If a productive sector has priority needs, both private and state enterprises will benefit. Our measures will affect the trade and social sectors, he said. Contrary to developments during the first few years after the triumph of the revolution, social programs will have to adapt to reality, the president noted.

VISITING ICFTU DELEGATION MEETS WITH ORTEGA

PA040329 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saaverdra, Nicaraguan president, met with 17 members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, ICFTU, led by Acting Secretary General Enzo Friso. Friso said that the delegation is visiting all of the Central American countries to learn about their situations and to try to cooperate according to their possibilities for achieving a social and civic peace and an effective regional peace. The delegation specifically seeks to defend union members' rights and human rights. Friso said that they have followed the Sandinist revolution's victory with satisfaction and that they advocate peace, even though many grave events take place in this country that are not known abroad and they cannot positively evaluate what is taking place in Nicaragua. Friso added that a serious, formal, and direct dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua can solve the peace problem. He also said that they will support the Contadora Group's work and seek peace because they condemn aggressions. Commander Ortega provided details on the aggression that has been perpetrated from July 1979 to date and thanked the visitors for their statements against the aggression and their solidarity. Labor Minister Benedicto Meneses also attended the meeting.

RAMIREZ TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO EUROPE

PA020434 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado will arrive in Madrid next Tuesday on a technical stopover, and will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. According to sources, Ramirez [words indistinct] in Madrid to continue to Great Britain, where he will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This is his first official visit to Europe since his rise to power. An official visit to Ireland is also included, as well as a technical stopover in France where he will meet with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

ARCE CHARGES U.S. 'BLOCKS' PATHS TO NEGOTIATION

PA012111 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Political circles have reacted widely to statements by the coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee to the ACAN-EFE news agency that the search for democratic solutions to Nicaragua's problems will remain stagnant until the U.S. military and economic pressures cease. The Sandinist leader's statement appeared in EL NUEVO DIARIO. [Bayardo] Arce Castano said: We must advance in the Constituent Assembly to institutionalize democracy and organize the state along democratic lines. However, the rate at which such advances are implemented depends to a great extent on the situation of aggression. Arce believes that Nicaragua's future is very complex and difficult, particularly since the United States has decided to block all paths to negotiation with this Central American country.

WHEELOCK DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS

Cotton Harvest Situation

PA011657 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] During a tour in Region 2, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman said that 1.5 million qintals of cotton have been harvested so far in that region, which is 31 percent of the total expected.

He said that the reports published in LA PRENSA on 29 January to the effect that 40 percent of Leon's production had been lost are totally false.

[Begin Wheelock recording] In reality, we can say that the situation this year is normal and even better than last year. We have had some problems, and even delays in the mechanized picking and we also experienced a shortage of manpower in the initial phase. However, in the past weeks the mechanized picking has normalized, the harvesting has improved, and we have more hands. At present, there are some 36,000 pickers in Region 2, and we are beginning to normalize the use of mechanized equipment. All together, we are harvesting some 400,000 quintals per week. This means that at this pace, the harvest should be completed by the end of March, which would be 2 weeks later than expected. In other words, the cotton harvest should be over in 7 weeks. We have completed 31 percent of the cotton harvest in Region 2. We have harvested 1.5 million quintals, and the yield of productive fiber is quite acceptable. We estimate that this year's harvest will be quite similar to last years, and we do not expect any serious problems or any crisis in the cotton production in this region or in the country.

On Monday, we learned that LA PRENSA published statements made by some cotton producers in Leon who had expressed their concerns. LA PRENSA surely exaggerated and distorted their statements by saying that 40 percent of the cotton harvest had been lost. In reality, there are 164,000 manzanas of cotton crops in the country. There are some problems, but mainly in the Department of Leon. Some 16,000 manzanas of the total 164,000 manzanas are facing problems. These problems are due first of all to the utilization of a variety that cannot stand up to bad weather. Secondly, there have been strong winds since November, which have mainly affected this region, and this has resulted in some loss of fiber and cotton. In addition, most of the cotton growers in the region are small and medium producers, although there are a few large producers who have experienced some losses due to bad weather. We estimate that in some cases, the loss can be up to 15 quintals per manzana in the affected areas. The small and medium producers have not been as affected as the large producers, since there is also a shortage of manpower, and we had not yet implemented the mechanized harvest in these areas. Undoubtedly, some individual and private producers in this region have not solved the problems related to the work force, while the small and medium producers have managed to do so to a large extent. Of course, this has caused great alarm among some producers, but we are trying to find ways to help them.

Coffee, Sugarcane Harvests

PA011937 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Regarding the coffee harvest, Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, stressed that the production of 1 million quintals is already guaranteed, despite the imperialist attacks.

[Begin recording] So far, we have already harvested 50 percent of the total amount we expect to produce this year. In other words, we have already secured 50 percent of the coffee harvest in Region 6, which is the most affected by attacks. We have been progressing, even in the war zones, with our Armed Forces and militias, and have harvested coffee that we did not expect to have. Therefore, we can say with almost absolute certainty that from the 800,000 quintals we had estimated to harvest in Region 6, we will harvest at least 700,000 quintals.

Regarding the coffee harvest in the rest of the country, the situation is normal. There are some problems affecting Region 1, but this region is not as important as Region 6 for overall coffee production.

In sum, we have already secured 1 million quintals of our 1984-85 coffee harvest. This gives our agro-export economy security and stability. Our goal now will be to reach the 1.2 million quintals we had estimated. [end recording]

Regarding the sugarcane harvest, Wheelock said that we will produce 5.3 million quintals, which will be more than last year's production.

[Begin recording] The situation is absolutely normal. This year's sugarcane harvest is even better than last year's so far, and we expect a larger production this year. Some (?crops) have been severely affected, and their (?production) levels are very worrisome. We have even estimated that we will end up with about 200,000 quintals less than expected, but despite this, our sugarcane harvest will produce approximately 5.3 million quintals, which is more than last year's, the second largest sugarcane harvest in our history. [end recording]

UPANIC OFFICIAL DESCRIBES COTTON HARVEST PROBLEMS

PA010431 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] Rosendo Diaz Avendano, executive secretary of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers, Upanic, predicted that this year cotton production will not yield more than 30 quintals per manzana. According to Diaz the shortage of manpower, the strong winds, and the lack of more efficient machinery will seriously affect the cotton harvest, which is still in the middle of the season. Cotton produces approximately one-third of the country's total foreign income.

"It will affect quality and quantity and there will be a great difference in estimated production and the real harvested crop," Diaz asserted. He added that it was obvious from the beginning of the harvest season that the harvest was not going to be too successful. We faced the same problems as in other years and I think that these problems will continue to worsen each year, Diaz said.

Upanic recommended an evaluation of possibilities and resources, selecting the areas to be used and the means available. It seemed as though emotion prevailed over good judgment in deciding the best areas to obtain a maximum yield.

I firmly believe it is better to use 140,000 manzanas that will produce 40 quintals per manzana than to use 160,000 manzanas that will yield less than 30 quintals, Diaz said. Unfortunately, time, experience, and distance have made our predictions good, he added.

This year we are again facing the same problems: lack of supplies and soil preparation, manpower, and harvesting equipment. Very little attention has been given to these problems to try to solve them, Diaz pointed out.

To give the readers some idea of the situation, on 7 January of this year the official reports we received outlined the following situation: According to estimates a harvest using manpower would yield 854,485 quintals, but only 586,008 quintals have been harvested. This represents 67 percent of the estimate.

We had also planned on a machine harvest which would yield 1,074,750 quintals, but the harvesting machines have only harvested 487,750 quintals which represent 44 percent of the estimate of the entire cotton production, Diaz said. The total amount harvested thus far is approximately 1,043,699 quintals of the total estimate of 1,934,235 quintals, which represent 54 percent of the total estimate, Diaz said visibly upset.

Thus far, we have only harvested half of what we should have already collected. The collapse can be blamed on the mechanized sector, although the government has three times more equipment than the private sector. I can also confirm that a lot has been lost because of miscalculation of the sowing date and that plants were defoliated ahead of time, wh'ch caused a large production loss.

In relation to the serious manpower shortage problem, Diaz said that studies should be made on the equipment's efficiency so that it can render what it should, thus overcoming the increasing manpower shortage.

There are some facts that stand out, Diaz stated. One is the exaggerated population increase in Managua, caused by the exodus of the rural population to the city, thus creating the overpopulation problem. The exodus of the population to the cities creates public service problems such as a shortage of water and electricity, and other social evils. The government should do something to control the population exodus.

The fact is that we have a problem and we must face it. How can all of these people be sent back to where they come from Diaz asked. As members of private enterprise, we do not believe in slavery; we respect man's inalienable rights and freedom, Diaz said. We feel that compulsory work can be more harmful than any work done by free will. I recommend that production not be risked by enforcing compulsory measures, Diaz stated.

Diaz said that the people that have come to Managua from the country should receive some incentive to return, such as immediately improving housing and nutrition in rural areas; establishing health centers; supplying the stores with staples, which are only obtained on the black market; and, more importantly, creating permanent jobs and increasing wages. The peasants still have not benefited from the revolution. The government should give more attention to economic policy by facing the real situation. Each year we are producing less and therefore we earn less, Diaz said.

PRIVATE SECTOR SEEKS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

PA010317 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The business sector has demanded the government's support because it fears the economic crisis will worsen. The country's economic crisis was discussed last night by the Chamber of Commerce during its general assembly session at the Camino Real Hotel. The businessmen unanimously approved the 1985 [as heard] activities report read by Alberto Lacayo Arguello, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

We ask the president to give us the opportunity to prove that the members of the private sector are not exploiters or speculators, Alberto Lacayo Arguello said.

[Begin recording] We reviewed the current economic situation in the private sector, particularly in the commercial sector, which has been practically forgotten during the past 2 years, especially last year. The state has created many enterprises and they have unfairly competed with us, this should not be so. We have asked the president to give us the benefit of the doubt and again give us the opportunity to prove that the private sector is not comprised of exploiters and speculators, as many charge. We are going to prove once and for all who is really capable of producing, who can efficiently distribute things, who can generate employment, and who has been paying taxes. Our meeting tonight was practically centered on this subject. Our members also discussed the national situation, especially that prevailing in the private sector. [end recording]

PPSC WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA021356 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] has announced that it will not continue to participate in the national dialogue. PPSC leader Carlos Garcia Caracas announced today that [words indistinct] preparations for a national dialogue no longer have any value. He recalled that the national dialogue was canceled on 31 November by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party after an agreement was reached at the political parties' summit. This attempt has borne no fruit, Carlos said, and so we feel that the dialogue is no longer valid; therefore, we will not continue to participate in it.

PSN OUTLINES REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTITUTION

PA021405 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] The constitution which the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] will vote on and approve must embody all human values and social interests, establish a division of functions among state branches, and guarantee balance and stability in their relations, according to EL POPULAR, the PSN's organ.

The PSN adds that freedom of religion, equality among religions, and the right of the workers to struggle for economic, social, and political gains must also be guaranteed. EL POPULAR says the following in regard to the National Assembly:

"The main function of the Assembly is to discuss, approve, and promulgate the constitution of the Republic, which will enshrine the juridical and legal foundations of the revolutionary state."

The Assembly will determine the structure of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the state and will affirm the Nicaraguan people's democratic vocation in the social and political management of the new Nicaragua.

The National Assembly must not defer to the individual interests of any political party, even if it is a majority party, but to the overall interests of the people as a whole and to the basic principles of the revolution and the people.

It is absolutely indispensable that laws and amendments to laws, most particularly the clauses of the constitution, be approved on the basis of the largest possible national consensus, incorporating the points of view and aspirations of the largest national sectors.

16 INDICTED FOR COLLABORATING WITH FDN

PA010427 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] This morning the assistant attorney of Managua presented charges against 16 prisoners at the People's Anti-Somozist Tribunals. The prisoners, natives of La Trinidad municipality, Esteli Department, are being accused of collaborating with couriers, informers, and peasant recruiters of the self-styled counterrevolutionary organization Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. The names of the accused are: Tiburcio Alaniz Fuentes, Jose Maria Blandon Rizo, Justo Pastor Blandon, Luis Octavio Deshon, Francisco Guillen, Antonio Moreno, Simeon Moreno, Arnulfo Moreno Davila, Santos Morena Davila, Emilio Moreno Cruz, Juan Francisco Moreno Davila, Octavio Lara, Ricardo Rizo, Pedro Rizo Lopez, Reina Torres Rizo, and Amado de Jesus Torres Rizo. They will all hear the charges against them on Monday, 4 February.

FDN REPORTS EPS SUFFERED 891 CASUALTIES IN JAN

PA022027 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent in Honduras -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] According to a report issued a few minutes ago, the insurgents of the FDN have inflicted 891 casualties on the Sandinist Army. The report on the FDN actions in January indicates the following: There were 97 clashes, in which 639 members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] were killed and 252 wounded; 23 vehicles were destroyed; 2 T-55 tanks were partially destroyed; the Paiwas bridge was totally destroyed; the electric power plant in El Cacao, 11 km from the city of Jinotega, was destroyed; 2 105-mm cannons were damaged; 4 positions were siezed; 3 garrisons were destroyed or damaged -- [name indistinct] in Jinotega, the (Wasayamba) Garrison in Matagalpa, and the Santa Rosa Garrison in Jinotega -- and 1 airplane was downed in central Zelaya. According to this report, this plane was downed in (El Canal) and crashed in El Gallo in central Zelaya. Materiel confiscated in January is as follows: 138 AK-47 rifles; 2 RPK machine guns; 1 RPD machine gun; 1 M79 grenade launcher; 3 RPG-7 rocket launchers; 77,600 rounds for Soviet-made AK-47 rifles; 16 shells for RPG-7 rocket launchers; 74 pairs of boots; 161 backpacks; 85 uniforms; 262 clips for an AK-47; 67 hammocks; 85 rain ponchos; 1 communications radio; and 17 loading belts for RPK machine guns. A total of 101 Sandinist soldiers joined the FDN ranks in January. These include Second Lieutenant Santos Brenes Aguirre. He is one of the 101 former Sandinist soldiers who joined the insurgents. The casualties in January were: 639 dead and 252 wounded for a total of 891 casualties. This clearly shows the type of activities being carried out in northern and western Nicaragua.

RADIO SANDINO: ARDE, FDN CONSIDER ISSUING BONDS

PA012139 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Washington -- In an attempt to arouse pity and convince the U.S. Government to give them more money, the Somozist counterrevolutionary groups have declared themselves bankrupt. The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, headed by Eden Pastora reported in Washington that they are penniless and that their situation is so desperate that they do not even have anything to eat. The counterrevolutionary beast Jose Davila said they will have to beg from house to house, both in Costa Rica and in the United States, in order to survive. Meanwhile, FDN and ARDE leaders are studying the possibility of issuing financial bonds in the United States in order to collect the necessary funds to continue their attacks against the Nicaraguan people. Jose Russell, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman, told THE WASHINGTON POST that there is no legal impediment to the issuance of such bonds by the Somozist mercenaries.

Campaign To Collect Funds

PA011508 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Commander Eden Pastora, the military leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, is continuing his tour in the United States in search of economic resources to carry on the armed struggle, his second in command Adolfo Chamorro has said. Chamorro said the Pastora's action is the same as that implemented in Costa Rica and the rest of Central America starting yesterday called "people to people" in an effort to obtain the cooperation of democratic people to expel communists from Nicaragua. If no cooperation is found, in 2 months Costa Rica will be facing a massive influx of refugees who will be fleeing Nicaragua because of reprisals as they will no longer have the protection of the revolutionaries.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY PLENUM

Censures Perez Herrero

FL011314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] An official notice published in GRANMA reports on the 11th extraordinary plenum of the party's Central Committee. The meeting was held yesterday, 31 January, at which developments in the international situation since the 10th plenum held last year in December were studied.

The 11th plenum approved the report presented by the first secretary of the party's Central Committee on his recent visit to the sister country of Nicaragua, talks held with a group of U.S. legislators and businessmen, and discussions held with U.S. religious representatives.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro spoke at length on Cuba's foreign policy and its proposals for resolving the difficult issues confronting nations subjected to unjust, brutal, dominating, and neocolonial relations.

He also talked about Cuba's constructive and realistic character in resolving regional problems and Cuba's efforts to spread unity among the countries struggling under the results of the world economic crisis brought about by the capitalist countries: enormous debts, backwardness, and dependency.

The 11th plenum fully approved and gave its highest evaluation of Fidel's untiring and creative activities in the elaboration, development, and practice of the party's principled positions in today's complex international situation.

The plenum stated once again that only these positions, based on the unity of our people, their ideological solidarity, sustained national economic growth, and the continued strengthening of the country's defensive capabilities, can open alternatives of dialogue, peace, and cooperation on the bases of mutual respect.

It was stated at the plenum that for Cuba, whose benefits are guaranteed by the work offered by its people and by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries' multilateral cooperation, the promoting of these alternatives is part of its contribution which lessens international and regional tensions, an objective which reflects the most legitimate interests of the people.

The 11th plenum also adopted a series of decisions on party working matters. The Politburo proposed that Antonio Perez Herrero be released from the office of alternate Politburo member and as a member of the Central Committee's Secretariat. Because the errors committed by Comrade Perez Herrero were not in principle, and taking into account his experience, long years of party service, and revolutionary merits, it was resolved that Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero would continue to be a full member of the Central Committee.

Also adopted at the plenum was the designation of Comrade Jorge Risquet to head the Central Committee's Departments of Revolutionary Orientation and Culture. Jose Ramon Balaguer was designated to direct education, science, and sports activities, as well as becoming chief of the department covering these matters.

The 11th plenum was informed of the Central Committee's decision to transfer the functions of rector of programs and methodology in education and Marxist-Leninist training of cadres and militants to the party's School of Higher Education, thereby coming under the supervision of Central Committee department under the direction of Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Secretariat member.

It was also reported that Comrade Carlos Aldana Escalante was designated head of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation [DOR].

It was recommended to the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples that it designate as president of the organization Comrade Orlando Fundora, who was head of the DOR.

Another decision taken was forming the Office on Religious Matters under the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Jose Felipe Carneado was designated head of department.

The 11th plenum was informed of the Politburo's decision to propose Comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera as first party secretary of Santiago de Cuba. Comrade Jorge Lezcano Perez was proposed as first party secretary in Havana City. Recommended as vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] was Severo Aguirre del Cristo, a decision which will be considered by the ANPP.

Last, it was agreed that the main event for the 32d anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks take place in Guantanamo Province in acknowledgement of the meritorious effort and results obtained by the workers and people of this province.

EFE on Actions Taken

PA012317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2212 GMT 1 Feb 85

[By Marisol Marin]

[Text] Havana, 1 Feb (EFE) -- The Communist Party of Cuba, PCC, today announced a significant internal readjustment which above all affects the ideological strata and will probably have its more visible effects on the handling of the press and communication media. The measures were adopted during a special plenum of the Central Committee, which concluded Thursday night under Fidel Castro's chairmanship.

The most outstanding measure was the fulminating dismissal of Antonio Perez Herrero from his post; to date, the alternate Politburo member in charge of internal education and ideological affairs. Consequently, he was the man who controlled the news media.

In addition, the official note which reveals Perez Herrero's dismissal is unusually clear, stating that the decision was adopted given "deficiencies and repeated mistakes while carrying out his post."

It is the first time that an outstanding and historical figure has been publicly expelled; he was allowed to continue as Central Committee member "in consideration of his experience, years of service, and revolutionary merits."

Orlando Fundora has also been expelled with Perez Herrero from the ideological level; Fundora was formerly director of DOR, an organization which, among other functions, handles the guidelines and contents of the press.

The ideological and educational responsibilities of those just demoted will now be turned over to Jorge Risquet Valdes and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura. The two are Politburo members and unblemished "Fidelistas." The DOR will be headed by Carlos Aldana Escalante, who headed Raul Castro's office until his designation to the DOR post.

According to some analysts, the idea is to organize a structure with trustworthy men to guarantee the political education of 10 million Cubans. This education would obviously be in agreement with the orthodoxy, or heterodoxy, of Fidel Castro and the PCC.

According to the note released today, during the plenum "the initial measures adopted by the Politburo for perfecting the party's ideological and cultural activities" were explained.

The note also stressed the need for a methodology in education and the "Marxist-Leninist training of intermediate and ordinary members" through schools and political and ideological training centers. This means that the press and other news media must contribute the ideological education of the majority of Cubans and that the party's higher learning center and its various centers must guarantee the militants' full orthodoxy.

Changes directly promoted by Castro in the press and communications media had been forecast for some time, although no one expected these changes would reach those ideologically responsible.

An internal Politburo document urging the press to be more critical was released last summer, but this was reflected only in some newspaper, radio, and television comments that lasted a couple of months.

HAVANA CITY PLENUM APPROVES LEADERSHIP CHANGES

FL021338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The seventh extraordinary plenum of the city of Havana party provincial committee, chaired by party First Secretary Fidel Castro, has been held. At the suggestion of the Politburo, the seventh plenum agreed to relieve Comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera of his duty as first secretary of the city of Havana provincial committee. This decision corresponds with the movements of cadres announced at the 11th extraordinary plenum of the party Central Committee and makes it possible to submit to the Santiago de Cuba provincial committee the nomination of Comrade Camacho for the post of first secretary in that territory.

The nomination of Comrade Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the party Central Committee, for the post of party first secretary in the city of Havana was submitted for the consideration of the seventh plenum. The organization accepted the nomination.

Speaking at the plenum, Fidel referred to the reasons these changes were necessary. He stressed meritorious work done by Camacho Aguilera in directing the city of Havana for the past 6 years. Fidel said Camacho Aguilera had carried out that responsibility with all his characteristic dedication and enthusiasm. This, along with his recognized experience and success in party work, comprise the factors taken into account when he was proposed to the party provincial committee in Santiago de Cuba as its first secretary, replacing Comrade Jose Ramon Balaguer.

Balaguer was elected a member of the Central Committee Secretariat during the 11th Central Committee extraordinary plenum.

Fidel also referred to the designation of Jorge Lezcano as party first secretary in the city of Havana. Fidel said Lezcano has the required merits and abilities to continue carrying out the province' plans, with the help of the provincial committee, municipal committees, and grass-roots party organizations in coordination and with the support of all the political and mass organizations and administrative organizations.

SANCTI SPIRITUS TUBER SALES FALL SHORT IN 1984

FL211728 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Despite a 6-percent increase over 1983 levels, the tuber sales quota was fulfilled by only 80 percent last year in Sancti Spiritus. Besides the weather, there were problems due to the misuse of resources, nonadherence to technical norms in cultivation, and lack of activity in confronting natural difficulties and other problems.

The National Trade Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers in the province took appropriate steps, and with other organizations made monthly technical inspections to check on the companies and insist that responsibilities be fulfilled. Sancti Spiritus' pledge is to make an effort to contribute to the achievement of the country's goal of producing 21 million tubers in honor of third party congress.

MINISTER CALLS FOR MAINTAINING QUALITY SERVICES

FL260014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Regardless of restricted energy and material resources, we will fight to keep services to the people from being affected, Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes, Central Committee member, said at a press conference at which Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first party secretary in Havana, was present. Guelmes underscored the necessity that concrete measures be taken at each worksite to obtain a maximum of savings and efficiency, and above all to offer people the best service possible, in spite of the restrictions.

ARMANDO HART CHAIRS PRINTERS' PLEDGE MEETING

FL251550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, has chaired in Palma Soriano this year's emulative pledges meeting of the workers of the Haydee Santamaria Publishing House and Printing Plant. The minister of culture talked about the need to wage this economic battle with more savings and stressed that it does not mean to produce less, but to achieve better results with less cost.

He stressed that this is the guideline given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, which should become a national sovereignty action to contribute to stronger economic independence from the capitalist area.

Hart pointed out that this guideline is not just for 1 year but for many; it will help define the country's cultural development path in the sense that art and culture are a synthesis of cultural and industrial work.

Finally, he expressed confidence in the workers' fulfillment of this call and thus their honoring of the heroic combatant of the hills and valleys, Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado.

The workers from the Palma Soriano Publishing House and Printing Plant reaffirmed the fulfillment of the 30 tasks for better economic efficiency through the savings of raw material, fuel, and paper, and the fulfillment of the year's plan with production of the best quality possible. They issued a fraternal, emulative challenge on raw material savings and fulfillment of this year's export plan to their counterparts of Havana's Osvaldo Sanchez and Guantanamo's Juan Marinero plants.

BARBADOS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

FL010034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 31, CANA -- Barbados and China today announced a technical assistance agreement under which the Chinese will provide technical assistance in the field of embroidery and straw-weaving for one year. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here said that, under the agreement, two technicians and one interpreter from China will teach and provide technical supervision in the area covered by the agreement.

Barbados' needs in the area of embroidery are urgent and critical to the success of an embroidery project recently undertaken by the Industrial Development corporation (IDC), the statement said. The project is designed to increase the income levels of Barbadian embroiderers. The Chinese are highly skilled in this area.

The agreement was signed by Barbados Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Tull and China's Ambassador to Barbados Li Jie.

AARON TRUST NAMED MINISTER OF TOURISM

FL011958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1002 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 1, CANA -- Barbados' new minister of tourism, businessman Aaron Trust, 38, takes over the portfolio today.

Since 1976, tourism was part of the portfolio of Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John, who is also responsible for industry, trade, and civil aviation. Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams said he was creating a separate Ministry of Tourism and the Environment to relieve some of the pressure on St John, who had been in charge of the ministry since the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) came to power nine years ago.

According to a statement from the Barbados Board of Tourism (BBT) emphasis in the first few months will be placed on establishing priorities for action and developing a medium term plan for the general beautification of Barbados. The attitude and involvement of the community at large is important in this objective, and the ministry will by paying special attention to a ranging educational programme that will enhancing the environment, the BBT statement said.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST GOVERNMENT SPENDING CUTS

FL011330 Hiversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] In Aruba, one of the islands of the Netherlands Antilles, several thousand people have demonstrated against plans of the island government to introduce spending cuts.

According to the trade unions, who had issued a joint call to take part in the protest march, at least 7,000 people took to the streets. Police estimated the number of protesters at 3,000 to 4,000. Either way the turnout was high which is seen as a success for the trade unions. A spokesman for the public sector workers said that as a result of the turnout, the proposed 10 percent wage cut may now be canceled.

When the leading Aruban politician Betico Cruz wanted to address the demonstrators, he was prevented from doing so by both the police and the trade unions. Police feared that would have sparked off distrubances. The protest march has now passed without major incidents.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA DISCUSS ASYLUM ISSUE

PA030439 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Feb 85 p A 1

[Text] On 1 February 1985, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Ministers, Jorge Urbina Ortega and Jose Leon Talavera respectively, met in Panama City with the deputy foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, who called the meeting. The meeting was carried out in accordance with the Contadora Group's intentions, based upon the resolution adopted by the OAS Permanent Council on 18 January of this year. According to this resolution, both Costa Rica and Nicaragua were urged to make greater efforts to solve their conflict regarding the right to asylum in a friendly and peaceful manner.

After an open and comprehensive dialogue was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, representatives from both governments expressed their willingness to find, under the Contadora Group's auspices, an adequate and satisfactory solution to the topics being discussed. They also made the commitment to strengthen the Supervision and Prevention Commission created in May 1984.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JORGE BLANCO REFUSES TO RESIGN AS PRESIDENT

FL011456 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco has rejected an opposition call for his resignation. The president said it would be cowardly to withdraw in the face of protests over recent austerity measures that have brought price increases to the country.

Former President Juan Bosch, who held office in 1963, brought the call for Mr Jorge Blanco's resignation on behalf of his Dominican Party of Liberation.

SURINAME

'ARAFAT, AL-QADHDHAFI INVITED TO ANNIVERSARY

FL011436 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] A government official in Paramaribo says Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Libyan leader Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi have been invited to attend ceremonies later this month marking the fifth anniversary of Suriname's revolution. Reports say that other official guests may include Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega.

The former Dutch colony located on the northeast coast of South America has been led by Lieutenant Desi Bouterse since he seized power from a corrupt civilian government on February 25, 1980.